

(Continued on page 8.)

SENSATION AT BAR BANQUET

**Judge Humphreys
Keeps Up His
Record.**

**A FUNNY STORY
HURTS HIS DIGNITY**

**He Leaves Room Accompanied
By Galbraith and
Silliman.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Bar Association of Hawaii about the banquet board last evening at the Hawaiian hotel did honor to the distinguished legal lights who have re-



TOASTMASTER NEUMANN.

cently come to Hawaii—the Hon. M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States court, and District Attorney John C. Baird. It was also the annual dinner given by the Bar Association. Wit and humor, wisdom, merriment and keen sallies prevailed.

Probably no gathering around the festive board during the past year has been more distinguished. Hon. Paul Neumann, president of the Bar Association, was the toastmaster. No witty toastmaster could be found than he who sat at the center of the banquet table.

The table was laid in the Ewa lanai of the hotel where profusions of cut flowers, calla and tiger lilies and banks of maidenhair ferns filled the atmosphere with a sweet odor. At the center of the table a half circle of tables widened it and at this point the toastmaster, officials of the United States and Hawaiian judiciary sat, while at the wings sat the pleaders. The guests were arranged in the following manner: Hon. Paul Neumann flanked by Judge M. M. Estee on his right and Justice Galbraith on his left; Judges Humphreys and Silliman sat to the left of Mr. Galbraith. Opposite the toastmaster sat W. O. Smith, with District Attorney J. C. Baird on his right and Attorney General E. P. Dole at his left elbow. The other guests were Hon. W. A. Whiting, Lorrin A. Thurston, W. A. Kinney, R. D. Mead, A. A. Wilder, J. T. DeBolt, Enoch Johnson, C. F. Peterson, J. M. Davidson, P. L. Weaver, E. B. McClanahan, George D. Gear, S. M. Ballou, A. Lewis, T. McCants Stewart, B. L. Marx, D. H. Case, F. M. Hatch, George Hons, J. W. Cartwright, J. M. Monsarrat, A. G. M. Robertson, Lorrin Andrews, F. M. Brooks, F. J. Berry, S. K. Ka-ne, W. A. Henshall, T. M. Harrison.

The banquet board was elaborately decorated with French candelabra with pink and red shades, and cut glass vases containing lilies. In the center of the table directly opposite the toastmaster was a magnificent floral mound composed of red and pink carnations interspersed with ferns. From the ceiling Arabian lamps were hung shedding a soft glow upon the merry scene below. The quintette club played Hawaiian music throughout the evening and was partially hidden from the view of the banqueters by a screen of potted palms and ferns.

The menu was as follows:

Oysters.
Green Turtle.
Olives Radishes, Caviar, Cucumbers, Salmon.
Potatoes Croquettes.
Lamb Chops with Green Peas.
Supreme of Chicken.
Orange Sherbet.
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes, String Beans.
Stuffed Tomatoes.
Salad.
Lettuce and Tomatoes.
Vanilla Ice Cream, Cakes.
Mixed Nuts and Raisins.
Crackers and Cheese.
Coffee.
Mum's Extra Dry, Claret, Sauterne.

TOAST TO McKINLEY.

At length the toastmaster arose, glass in hand and said: "At the beginning of this banquet it looked as if you were all hungry. Now I believe it is time for something of another substantial diet. I feel it my duty to ask you to join me in a toast to the President of the United States." The toast was drunk, and Mr. Neumann called upon Hon. John C. Baird to respond.

Mr. Baird said in part: "Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens of the United States of America. You have done me much honor upon this occasion in asking me to respond to this toast. I feel however, that I lack the power of expression to do the subject justice. The sentiment to which I called upon to respond is a noble one, and embraces two

also the opportunity of honoring the men whom the President has sent to this community and this bar by his selection of Judge Estee and Mr. Baird. I want the first Judge of the United States court to understand that the members of the bar extend to him a sincere and hearty welcome. And it gives me the greatest pleasure in the name of the Governor (and I will exercise his high functions for once) to welcome you as well. We cannot look upon the Judge as a stranger as he has been known to almost all of us by reputation. I am glad he has come west to grow up with the country. It rarely happens to a man twice to grasp that opportunity of going west and growing up with a country. It certainly has been our great good fortune that we have had the opportunity of welcoming among us a jurist of such distinguished standing and a man who has long been an honor to the State of California."

Again the toastmaster with brimming glass called upon Judge M. M. Estee to respond to the toast, "The Supreme Court of the United States."

ESTEE'S SPEECH.

As the Judge arose to speak he was greeted with a storm of applause.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the bar of Hawaii," he said in opening. "I rise to address you for the first time, and it may possibly be the last time. It is not expected that a judicial officer is often heard of in public except in the line of duty. I came to you as a stranger, but I am an American citizen, and we are all American citizens. I am requested to reply to the toast of the 'Supreme Court of the United States.' No man lives who is capable of responding fittingly to that toast. If we speak of the Constitutional Convention which established that court, what need to say anything about the most illustrious man known in the tide of time who invented the Supreme Court. This great Republic of ours stands foremost among the civilized nations of the world. The Constitutional Convention of our nation that created this court fixed its boundaries and marked out its jurisdiction. From Chief Justice Marshall down to the present day men of the highest character, of the profoundest research in legal lore have been placed at the head of that court. The time may come when the Supreme Court will stand for the liberty of the people of this country and maintain them. The time may come, and all too soon, when the judiciary, not only of the nation but of the various States of the Union may fill a conspicuous place in maintaining, defending and perpetuating the life, liberty and happiness of its people. 'Westward the Star of Empire takes its Course,' it has been said. When we first came to your beautiful islands, I felt that the star had shed its effulgent rays over this land. We came here in our poor way to glorify and not to damnify. I remember as if but yesterday when my illustrious friend at my left, the toastmaster, was a member of the bar of San Francisco, and a leading character in the little gatherings of the bar of a great city. At that time many of the men of the bar of the east were there. They are not there any more. But their names live in lines of beauty and stand there through time and in the memories of such men as the chairman of this banquet and will never fade away by the lapse of years. I thank you for this opportunity of addressing you and I assure you that whatever my duties in the future, nothing will please me better than to know that your lives have been cast in pleasant places and when you leave here to-night you will leave for pleasant dreams and hopeful lives. I thank you."

Mr. De Bolt then responded to the Judiciary, and was followed by Mr. E. B. McClanahan, who was requested by the toastmaster to respond to "The Bench of Hawaii." Mr. McClanahan, after draining his glass in union with nearly two score of others, said:

THE SPEECH THAT TOLD.

Mr. President: In responding to this toast, "The Bench of Hawaii," I feel somewhat the same diffidence felt by my esteemed friend, the District Attorney, in responding to his toast. This diffidence is especially felt by me because I recognize that my knowledge of the present bench of Hawaii is entirely disproportionate to my desire. When, this evening, I was first approached to respond to a toast, my preference to respond to "The Bar" was made known, but for some reason it was denied me, and now at this time on this subject I proceed with some hesitancy; indeed my feeling perhaps is the feeling of other members of the bar here, whom I might mention. I have the same feeling that, in a certain periodical, an Irishman is depicted to have had, while walking down a railroad track with his little pack hung over his shoulder, singing and rejoicing in his happiness, entirely oblivious of the fast-approaching train, was struck by the train. The next picture shows our friend, the Irishman, in a deplorable state; an arm here, a leg there, and he is lying in the middle of the track, and these words addressed to the fast-departing train: "In faith, phwat was that?" But perhaps the new sensation—the new experience which we are all passing through at this time—is for the best; we will hope so. But in all seriousness, as my friend, Mr. De Bolt has spoken of the bench as one of the three parts of our civil government, let me approach the subject more nearly and speak of the bench from a closer—more personal standpoint. (At this stage, upon a whispered word from Judge Humphreys to Judge Galbraith and Judge Silliman, sitting on the side of him, the three rose simultaneously and left the hall.) Mr. McClanahan, continuing without noticing the interruption, said: The bar of the Hawaiian Islands give all honor to the bench as it has existed and as it now exists. We do this not only because of our knowledge of the bench as we read of it in other lands, but also because the men of the past who have occupied the bench in these Islands have been men of learning, of high integrity, of unquestioned honesty and truth. We honor the bench here and now, I say, because of what we know of its past. We have read of it in other lands, but we maintain that honorable record. Let us then drink to the health of the honored and respected bench of the Hawaiian Islands.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE.

After Attorney General E. P. Dole responded to the toast, "The Ladies," and made some humorous references to Attorney George D. Gear's being in love, Mr. Neumann called upon Mr. Gear to defend himself. Mr. Gear, after pleading guilty to the indictment, commented in a jocose manner on the subject. Then he referred to the withdrawal of the Judges from the banquet hall and made the following comments: "It is natural for the bar to be at loggerheads more or less with the Judiciary, particularly when adverse decisions are given. In some cases it is customary of the attorneys to 'cuss the Court.' While making allowances for this privilege, I believe this evening that remarks were made directed to the First Judge of the Circuit Court which were uncalled for and had no part in a banquet of this kind, where we meet to promote good-fellowship. I wish to rise here and to express right here my sentiments on the subject. These remarks were intended to give offense, and if I had been in the place of the First Judge of the Circuit Court I would have taken offense myself. We all know that the old story of things has passed away. The Judiciary is now independent and is not subject to the things which it has been subject to in the past."

Continuing Mr. Gear referred to a visit to a San Francisco attorney whom he found pacing a room exercising the lawyer's prerogative of "cussing the court." Mr. Gear said that he believed that prerogative had been exercised during the evening.

At this point he was interrupted by an indignant exclamation from Hon. F. M. Hatch, who said: "I deny that!" This was followed by Mr. L. A. Thurston, who asked Mr. Gear what he meant by that remark. Mr. Gear then continued and said that no reference derogatory to the Bench should be allowed.

Mr. W. A. Kinney then interrupted and said: "This exemption from criticism in the Judiciary of the past, does it not?"

Mr. Gear, in reply, said: "Certainly. I have said nothing derogatory to the Judiciary in the past." There was a murmur of dissent to the effect that Mr. Gear had made remarks to that effect.

Mr. Neumann then arose, saying, "These remarks have gone beyond what was intended. Mr. Gear was called upon to respond to the charge of being in love and he has drifted from that to another subject—the Courts. We all have enough of Courts every day."

Mr. Gear concluded in a few words on other matters.

Mr. E. P. Dole, who, in his previous remarks had referred in an off-hand and jocose manner to his name being stricken off the calendar as attorney in civil cases and also cases in which he defended police officers, then arose and made some remarks in a humorous manner, indicating that he did not mean to give offense to Judge Humphreys.

T. McCants Stewart was then called upon by the toastmaster to make some remarks. Mr. Stewart said he was prepared to astonish the members of the bar by showing that he could resist the temptation to make a speech, and proved it by sitting down.

OTHERS IN SAME VEIN.

Mr. E. P. Dole thereupon called upon Mr. L. A. Thurston for remarks to which, in responding, he said that he did not know particularly what he was to say and had no particular subject on which to speak. In view, however, of the incidents of the evening, he thought it was fair to Mr. McClanahan and fair to the association to say that he did not believe that it had entered into the imagination or heart of Mr. McClanahan or any member of the association to say anything, or that anything had been said which was intentionally offensive or which could be construed as offensive to any part of the Bench. It was due to deny that there was not practically a revolution in the procedure of the Circuit Court, and that it had caused some friction between the Court and the members of the Bar. It was not strange that it should be so. The old shoe was easier fitting than a new one, and old furniture was more comfortable than new. It was inevitable that there should be some friction, but there was nothing of such a serious nature that time would not remedy it; as to the Judges who had seen fit to leave the room, it did not seem to the speaker in the nature of an impropriety that one of their fellow members should "joke" them over a matter which had so recently transpired and which was of such vital interest to the Bar.

Mr. W. A. Henshall then arose and addressed the toastmaster, stating that he desired to ask him if remarks had been made which could be construed as reflecting upon the First Judge of the Circuit Court or Associate Judge of the Supreme Court who had left. Mr. Neumann, in reply, said: "If you ask me that question, I will say it was because it was late and it looked like rain."

Continuing in a serious vein, Mr. Neumann said that if one word had been said that could be construed to give offense to any one this evening, he himself must be singularly obtuse, for he had not heard anything that could possibly be construed as improper. He said no explanations were necessary to anyone.

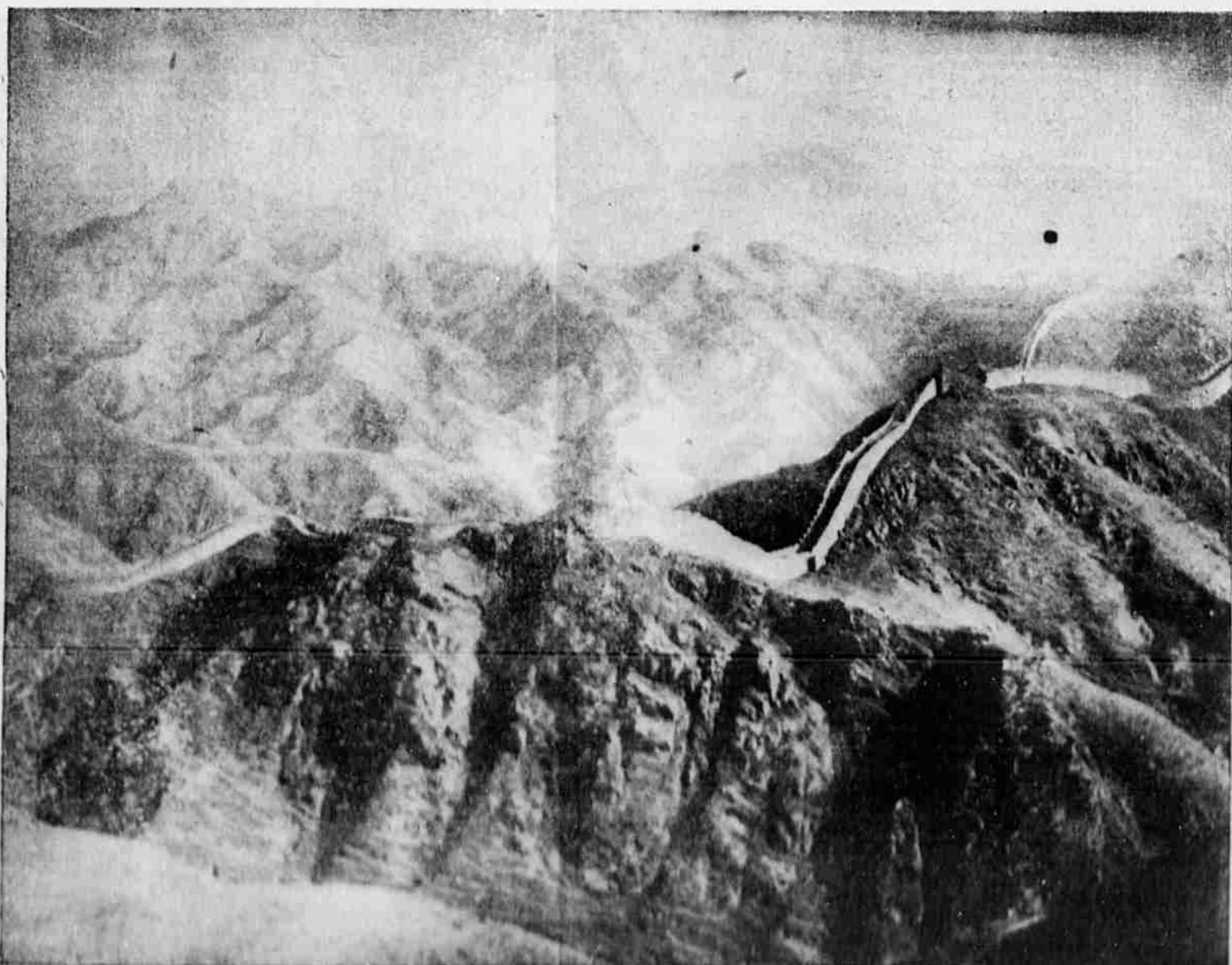
In calling for a toast to the Bar, Mr. Neumann said: "The Bar is noted for its modesty and it has never come to me in my experience that any member thereof should be so very modest as to leave the room when he was being well spoken of. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Neumann said, in closing the evening's remarks: "I prophesy a year from now the Bar will meet for another dinner. Those who desire the company of the Bar will come to enjoy themselves and those who remain away will regret it." Laughter greeted the popular toastmaster's last words, and the banquet was finished.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Scott & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : AUGUST 14, 1900.

THE KILLING OF KINGS.

Attacks on the lives of rulers are about as common now as they were in the dark ages. There is hardly a sovereign in Europe whose undoing has not been attempted more than once; there are many Presidents and Liberal statesmen who have had the same dread experience. The murder of Alexander II. of General Prim and of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield and the probable murder of Murad, the rightful Sultan of Turkey after the death of Abdul Aziz, are events that date back from two to three decades. Of recent tragedies, regicidal in their nature, we have no less than six—Carnot, Canovas del Castillo, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, President Borda, Shah Nasr-ed-Din, President Barrios and King Humbert. And now the Red Specter, with its poised dagger, menaces the life of the Emperor William.

What is the remedy for these dreadful ills? The question cannot be answered until we find their cause. Is it a mere spirit of envious hate and rage which inspires the anarchist to risk all that is dear to the common man to kill a ruler who personally never did him harm and whose public desire it is to ameliorate the ills of the downtrodden and the poor? What public advantage could have been sought in the attempted murder of Queen Victoria or in Spillo's rash shot at the Prince of Wales? Why should the Nihilists have thought to better society by blowing the life out of Alexander II., emancipator of the serfs, thus giving the Russian reactionaries a chance to return to power? Where is Italy to benefit by the deep damnation of King Humbert's taking off? Humbert, who curbed the Vatican and was hailed as the true friend of his people? The crimes we mention are inexplicable if we examine them as agencies of better government. Are they then the mere product of a tigerish lust for blood; or is there some motive deeper down which reaches the uttermost roots of society? Do the anarchists seek a noble quarry because it is noble and they are base, or do they feel that by striking down the visible head of the State they do something to even the inequalities that make society a profile of mountains in the sunlight and morasses in the shadow? Who can say? Who can explain any of the underlying tragedies of life?

As to Humbert, King of Italy that was, his last appeal to conscience must have brought no reproof for injury done his people. He was a good King as Kings go. He did not steal, he did not oppress, he was not wasteful of the people's money, he completed the work of his father, Victor Emmanuel, and liberated the Italian commoner from clerical task-masters. In the inequalities of life it was not his fault that he stood in the sunlight on the peak while so many groveled beneath him in the shadow. He was born to his estate, the others to theirs. So God made the world, Amen! Nevertheless he lies murdered in his purple, a King who deserved a long life and a happy one as befits a helper of his race.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.

The latest telegrams from China have made an astonishing transformation in the news, for the envoys are not dead and the great provincial officials who said they were and who described their massacre were either deceived or lent themselves to the most colossal deception of the age. There is little doubt that the messages had from Minister Conger and his British, Japanese and German colleagues (the latter a charge d'affaires) are authentic. In common with private messages also received, they show that the attacks on the foreigners had ceased and that the latter were hopeless fifteen days after the alleged massacre of an early release.

It cannot be said, however, that the envoys and their friends are out of the woods. If their lives were in peril from the Boxers they will be doubly so when Boxers and Imperial troops are inflamed by the sight of foreign regiments advancing on Peking. That is the momentous danger and one which the result of the expedition, whatever it shall be, may effect in the same way. By that we mean that if the Chinese are defeated and driven behind the walls of Peking they may kill the white men in revenge; if not, and they defeat the allies, they may kill them because they no longer fear the foreigner. It was just after Seymour's repulse, as the public will remember, that the Chinese began to shell the legations.

We observe that, in the opinion of various people on the ground, the allies are taking a dangerous risk in trying to force their way to the Chinese capital with a small army. The object seems to be to restore foreign prestige. Concerning the envoys their release can be had, it is said, on the basis of a compromise, but the military element demands revenge, and that means a movement on Peking. We cannot but believe that the decision is a rash one. Twenty-three thousand men are too few to send against the numberless array of Chinese fanatics and the large and well-drilled and surprisingly brave Imperial army. The movement recalls the mistake General Merritt made when he thought that 20,000 men would be enough to subdue the Philippines and Buller's blunder in underrating the Boers. Who knows but the allied force may find itself in a maelstrom from which there can be no escape. If so the powers will regret, in sackcloth and ashes, that they did not send 100,000 men afoot.

Mr. Rowell's position is not appointive but elective.—Bulletin.

"Elective" is rich. Mr. Rowell was never voted for at the polls in his life, so far as we are aware, and in Hawaii he could not be elected to the smallest office.

BRYAN AS AN IMPERIALIST.

The position of Mr. Bryan upon the issue that he wishes the country to consider paramount, is that of a man who charges others with doing what he helped to do himself. Imperialism is an issue that hinges on the possession of the Philippines. But who put the United States in such possession? Who dowered this nation with the perplexities of a colonial status in the Orient? "McKinley," says Bryan, but the answer is disingenuous. When the Senate was asked to ratify the treaty annexing the Philippine group to the United States and paying \$20,000,000 therefor, Senator Hoar and other anti-expansionists believed they could muster the votes to defeat it. Had they done so there would be no issue of "imperialism" now. They tried and failed—and why did they fail? It was because William Jennings Bryan came out for the ratification of the treaty and by thus influencing Democratic Senators saved it by one vote. When "imperialism" so-called hung on the edge of the precipice this Democratic opponent of "imperialism" reached out and drew it back. And the Democratic party applauded the act.

The inconsistency of Bryan in now denouncing the issue he did so much to create is no greater than that of his party, which, not only encouraged and acclaimed his course, but in doing so lived up to traditions which it now betrays. If any party in the United States has an imperialistic record it is the Democratic. Who was it that boasted for generations of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana? Democrats! Who was it that backed Albert Gallatin in his legal opinion that the United States had an inherent right to acquire foreign territory? Democrats! Who hurrahed when Andrew Jackson wrote President Monroe in 1817 that he was ready to conquer Florida in sixty days if the word was given and who did conquer it two years later? Democrats! Who wanted to seize Oregon even at the cost of a war with Great Britain? Who sounded the slogan, "Fifty-four forty or fight"? Democrats! Who made a war of criminal aggression upon Mexico—and robbed her of 500,000 square miles of land? Democrats! Who made the Gadsden purchase? Democrats! What party jeered the Republicans in its platform of 1884 because they had added nothing better than Alaska to the national domain? Again Democrats! Who denounced President McKinley for not declaring war on Spain and ordering troops to Cuba the day after the Maine was lost? Democrats as usual! And now we find these Democrats in full cry against the retention of the Philippines when those islands could not have been kept save for the influence of their "anti-imperialistic" nominee for President.

Mr. Bryan's explanation does not help matters. He says: "I did favor the ratification of the treaty. I believed then, and I still believe, that it was better to terminate the war, give the volunteers a chance to come home and stop the expense of a large army, and make the fight on the resolution declaring the nation's policy. I believed then and I still believe that it was better for the American people alone to settle the Philippine question than to try and settle it by diplomacy with Spain. If the treaty had been rejected it would have been responsible for the continuance of the war and all that it implies, including the risk of international complications. No honest man criticizes me for advocating the ratification of the treaty without also stating that I favored a resolution promising independence (the Bacon resolution), and no reasonable man can doubt that the adoption of such a resolution would have secured peace in the Philippines."

This is mere floundering. What would have been worse, in Mr. Bryan's idea—a little more war with Spain if that were possible, or the perplexing acquisition of an "imperial" province and a great deal more war? The return of the volunteers or the dispatch of three times as many troops to secure order in the new possession? And if Mr. Bryan was merely in favor of annexing territory for the sake of giving it up, how does he reconcile such procedure with the fact that this is an indissoluble Union and that there is no authority in the Constitution to cut off any of its possessions and transfer them to another flag? Obviously Mr. Bryan's excuses are after thoughts. When he supported the treaty of annexation he thought it good policy to act in accordance with the traditions of his party. Now that he thinks there are votes in the anti-imperialistic issue he stops at no inconsistency and at no feat of swallowing his own record.

JESTING WITH THE DIGNITIES.

A banquet of the right sort is an affair of friends, a privileged occasion where reserve is dropped and professional stiffness laid aside. It is a place for jest and repartee, for personal "drives" and "jokes," where cares and quarrels are thrown away and give and take is the spirit of the hour. No man in his senses gets angry when epigrams are made over the walnuts and the wine and no man of good-breeding shows anger if some inadvertence seems likely to provoke it. The ideal banquet means the good-fellowship of comrades, not the spirit of the duello or the prize ring; and no classes of people, as a rule, live up to the ideal state better than lawyers. They are accustomed to have fun at each other's expense in court and to shake hands afterwards; and they of all others are qualified and expected to do the same thing at the banquet-board. That a trifling jest should set such rhetorical post-graduates on edge and impel three men of the standing of judges to leave a feast and frolic in a huff, is incomprehensible. The incident of Friday night suggests the servant's ball from which a lady's maid flew indignantly to her mistress and said: "Mem, the young man who took me out, grossly insulted me!"

"How did he insult you?" inquired the mistress.

"He asked me to supper and when we were through he said: 'Miss, is your program full?'"

The three judges who arose in such awful dignity when Lawyer McClanahan cracked a joke about the bench are very new to the ermine, two are very young and one is as eager as an actress for the first time starred, to have his name mixed up in a daily sensation. It was a combination to make the most of a fancied slight, the more so because all three judges, sleeping and waking, seem to be burdened with the majesty of their offices. To them the veriest shadow of the crime of lese majeste is unpardonable. Gray-haired jurists who have forgotten more law than these novices ever learned would have sat out the Bar Association's banquet, Paul Neumann style, and returned jest for jest and quip for quip; it remained for men whose judgments have not yet had time to be overruled and whose ermine still sheds hairs to look aghast at every flitting witticism and when the omnipotence of the bench—their bench—was lightly touched with the breath of raillery to rise in stilted wrath and walk imperiously out of doors. Upon what meat hath these our Caesars fed that they have grown so great?

Let the Advertiser commend to these fresh but yet tutored jurists a study of the banquet speeches of the Gridiron Club of Washington, an annual function which makes sport enough of an evening to last the official society of the national capital until the next circus. The Gridiron Club is no respecter of persons, let its guests be whom they may. If the President of the United States happens to be there, he will see his gravest policy put in the most ridiculous light and as will take it as good-naturedly as he would a re-nomination. If the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are there, as is usually the case, their most ponderous decisions will be caricatured amid roars of laughter in which they always join. The Cabinet

HAWAIIAN AMERICANISM.

One of the most amusing and at the same time disgusting assumptions of a newly-arrived job-chaser in these islands is that there were no Americans here before him. In his mind he is the pioneer of the race in Hawaii, the first bearer of the flag, the whole thing in patriotism and eligibility for office. The rest of the population does not count; they are a hybrid people.

unacquainted with true Americanism, to be justly condemned, as the tax-paying majority, to bear the cost of such instruction as the job-chaser may see fit, in the leisure hours of office-holding, to impart to them. Naturally, like the Roman soldier astray among the Dacians of the frontier, this pioneer American feels his oats.

We are at liberty to predict, however, that when the annals of American progress in Hawaii come to be written, the job-chaser will cut a very small figure beside three elements in the population, long resident here, which he presumes to flout.

One is the missionary who left all that was dear to him and came to Hawaii to plant American ideas of religion. He took every chance in a presumably savage land and he did a vast constructive work; he changed the character of the population; gave it American laws and American civilization; erected a government which passed under American influences and finally made annexation possible.

Another is the trader, the commercial American, who built up a shipping business for Hawaii and, by means of his plantations and the reciprocity treaty he got from the United States, made Hawaii a desirable American commonwealth. His part in the great work was as creative as that of the missionary.

The third class includes the whole white American population which, in the various revolutions, bore arms for the American idea. These are men, missionary, trader, unclassified citizen, who were always ready to risk life and property for American principles; men who finally crushed the monarchy, raised the Stars and Stripes, and proffered the sovereignty of these islands to the United States. Their Americanism was proved in the stress of 1877, of 1889, of 1893 and 1895—times when the job-chasers of the Mainland generally kept their distance or if not, came here to intrigue with the Royalists.

It comes with bad grace from men who are here, eating the fruits of the vigorous and aggressive Americanism of the patriots whom they found on the soil, to claim for themselves the exclusive American birthmark. Still it is a spectacle the people of Hawaii have long endured. The Ashfords, though Canadians, were something of that type; Julien D. Hayne was a shining example of it; and who will ever forget those stalwart and uncompromising Americans, Blount and Willis, who came here to restore the Queen? One gets all sorts of Americans in a bunch but the nearer they resemble the old-style Island American the better Americans they are. There are no patriots so faithful as those who have been long from home. The blood always runs more warmly in the extremities than it does about the heart; and in the old times the national holidays were celebrated with more vim and enthusiasm here than they were in Boston itself. How the gorge rises therefore when some smirking, self-sufficient, bragging and flag-waving "fresh blood" American arrives on the beach and shouts: "Stand aside there! Make yourself scarce! Here's an American at last to show you how to run things in the American way."

It takes an expelled Democratic office-holder to whip lifelong Republicans into line and excommunicate them if they don't toe the mark. Excuse these smiles.

The argument that because a building belongs nationally to the United States it does not also belong privately to the State or Territory which built it, strikes us as a novel one. In a strict sense the New York City Hall belongs to the nation but that is no reason why the United States Postal authorities, for example, should take possession of it.

INVESTIGATE THE LIBEL.

Attorney Kinney demands, with entire propriety, that the charges of past collusion between judges and lawyers who are still in the intimate relations of bench and bar be investigated by the Grand Jury. While the charges are absurd and defamatory on their face the fact that the paper making them is merely Judge Humphreys in disguise warrants the action which Mr. Kinney calls for and which the Bar Association ought to demand with a united voice. It is due the judicial and legal establishment of Hawaii that its record be wiped clean of the mud with which a political Judge, intent, as it would appear, upon a base factional object, has defiled it.

JUDGE AND JOURNALIST.

His Honor—Ho, slave! Appear! Slave of the Sanctum—Your servant, Lord, is here.

His Honor—I note within this measly sheet of thine—or rather, mine—that of my name and excellencies high there are but items twenty-six; I spy no others. Caltiff, hear! If by another morn this sheet comes out and my name does not mix (you well may fear)—in every line of type from front to rear, then let me tell you that your job is nix. Why are you hired, you whooper of the plains, if not to tell the public of MY brains?

Slave—Obelance, Lord, my head I bow down thrice: in tomorrow's paper you will cut much ice; in every column, every line of type, thy noble instincts and thy judgment ripe will shine resplendent until even the babe shall gurgie lovingly the name of Abe.

His Honor—'Tis well! Go slave unto your nightly toil. But stop and tell the hatter on Fort street, that for my head a larger hat is meet. Tell him that number nine he gave me last goes on with shoe-horn and sticks all too fast. If there's no hat that now will fit my nub, require of him to send a padded top. Go now at once and see, where'er you go, the name of Humphreys gets the biggest show; see, if you care to reach an old age ripe, it never fails to have the blackest type!

The paramount issue with the Democrats is how to dodge the silver question.

A paper which begins by blackmailing a restaurant easily ends by faking an interview.

England opposes the dismemberment of China but what is more to the purpose China also opposes it.

The really paramount question is why did Bryan ask to have the Philippine annexation treaty ratified if annexing foreign territory makes this republic an empire?

Aguinado has been wounded after having been killed three times, captured twice and driven out of his country once. Meanwhile the gentleman's health seems to be all the while improving though it is not certain that he would be able to stand the shock of an adverse majority for his friend Bryan.

A paper which had no reporter at the banquet of the Bar Association presumes to criticize the report of the journal which was represented there. How it knows anything about the affair save by hearsay, and that through an interested party, it would take more than an Arizona lawyer to find out. As is our usual custom the Advertiser took all the speeches in shorthand that it did not get in manuscript, the whole making an accurate and thorough account of the banquet proceedings. If other papers which now run mainly to large type and empty brag would collect news in the same complete and trustworthy manner they might not be compelled to give away two-thirds of their editions so as to keep up the pretence of a circulation.

The Boers are doing what they can in the guerrilla line and may be trusted to keep it up indefinitely. Guerrilla warfare is the one refuge of a people overborne by numbers and is not infrequently a successful refuge, as witness the manner in which the Catalan peasantry harassed Napoleon out of Spain and the way Aguinado and his ragged following are resisting the power of the United States. Where mountains predominate as in the upper Transvaal and where each guerrilla is a marksman, closely familiar with the country, fifty thousand men can be kept running hither and yon trying to guard threatened points, by an active body of one thousand. So it cannot be reasonably said that the Boer cause is yet lost. The fighting remnant may hang on until some general European war involves Great Britain, whereupon another national uprising of the Boers might easily occur.

The Daily Humphreys, which makes up in faking what it lacks in enterprise, prints the following boomerang paragraph:

With its customary dishonesty and efforts to deceive the Advertiser pretended to give a correct report of the speeches made at the Bar Association dinner, and yet it suppressed every word of the insulting McClanahan wherein he directly attacked the courts. That sort of thing went in the old days, but Mr. Thurston will find it won't go now. The people long since learned how they were continually being misled by that paper in its desire to work solely for the personal and private ends of its owner.

The Advertiser had the only report of Mr. McClanahan's speech and it came without alteration from his manuscript. If anything was omitted it is up to the Daily Humphreys to say what. The same is the case if there was anything insulting. Nobody has yet seen a shred of evidence that McClanahan used any language not included in the Advertiser's report of his genial and good-natured phrases. All we have is an iteration of vague abuse quite characteristic of a paper which George D. Gear exposes in the very act of lying openly, knowingly and with naked intent to deceive.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Governor Dole may return to Honolulu on the next Kinau.

Paul Isenberg Sr., and Mrs. Dora Isenberg are back from Hawaii.

Mrs. Porter Boyd is the guest of Mrs. L. von Tempky of Makawao, Maui.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company advertise a handsome line of slippers.

Fred T. P. Waterhouse reports having sold 1,550 worth of National Cash Registers while on Kauai.

The Alameda will arrive from San Francisco tomorrow, and the Mariposa on the 17th, is expected from the Colonies.

Do you admire handsome Flemish oak and mahogany chairs, china closets and other pretty things? See Hopp & Co.'s new stock.

J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, returned from Hawaii on the Kinau. He left Governor Dole at Kailua. The latter expects to return next Saturday.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, has moved into his new offices in the quarters formerly occupied by Lyle A. Dickey, Second District magistrate of Honolulu.

Nuanuu Valley was benefitted last night by a heavy downpour of rain. On the plains the rainfall was lighter, but sufficient to turn the streets into very muddy thoroughfares.

Manager Cropp of Koloa plantation, Kauai, has been very ill with pneumonia complicated by stomach troubles, but at the last reports from the Garden Isle he was out of danger.

The Portuguese laborers who were reported by the San Francisco papers to be en route for the Islands on the John G. North, are bound for the Hawaiian plantation near Honolulu.

A feast was given early in the week at Kaelemakule, Hawaii, in honor of Governor Dole. The Governor will go to Honolulu from Kaelemakule, and thence to the ranch of Eben Low in the Waimea district.

Oscar T. Sewall and Capt. W. D. Burnham have returned from Hilo, where they made preliminary arrangements for the calling of the ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at that port.

The report of the death of Robert Peel proves erroneous. Matthew Peel, who was also well known in the Islands, died recently, but his brother is alive and well, according to letters received from him by J. P. Hayward.

Mrs. M. S. Putnam and son, Lieut. Putnam of the Sixth Infantry, are on the Hongkong Maru. Mrs. Putnam is the widow of the late Justice Putnam of the New York Supreme Court, who passed through here on his way to Manila last November, but died just before reaching Hongkong. The son, who was appointed to the army from civil life, is a great grandson of Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fernandez on Sunday evening by a number of friends, the occasion being the third anniversary of their marriage. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Madeira, Messrs. M. Botelho, J. A. Camara, A. P. Botelho, M. Vierra, John B. Dias, Joseph J. Dias and a number of others.

Wray Taylor and Professor Maxwell leave on the Kinau today for Hilo. Dr. Maxwell will go to Oahu and other locations, and make investigations for the Planters' Association. Wray Taylor's visit is primarily in the interest of the Government's forest reservations. Mr. Taylor also carries with him a large quantity of the beetle fungus to be used in killing off the Japanese beetles. In addition to these duties he will take up some election blanks for the use of the registration boards on the big island.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

PEKING AUG. 18
GAILIC AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 1
CHINA SEPT. 11
DORIC SEPT. 21
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 29
RIO DE JANEIRO OCT. 7
COPTIC OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU OCT. 27
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 6
CHINA NOV. 16
DORIC NOV. 26

For San Francisco.

CHINA AUG. 28
DORIC AUG. 28
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 11
COPTIC SEPT. 21
AMERICA MARU SEPT. 29
PEKING OCT. 7
GAILIC OCT. 17
HONGKONG MARU OCT. 27
CHINA NOV. 6
DORIC NOV. 16

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ELGINS reach us right.

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BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. EINAU,
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihai, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kailua, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same is declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Sales Agent

HOMES ON HILO LINE

Residences To be Built Probably.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Forest to be Turned Into Ties and Timber--Cane From Kilauea.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAA, Hawaii, August 10.—Work on the Hilo railroad is being pushed along without cessation. The telephone line of the company from Hilo to Olaa is about complete and the track has been laid for about two miles beyond this point. Superintendent Lambert thinks from present indications a train to Pahoa will be possible by October. The establishment, by him, of stage connection to the volcano and wayside villages has greatly increased the traffic on the road and at the same time is giving great satisfaction to residents and tourists. Daily, instead of semi-weekly, trips are now made and mails are delivered with a regularity that is really Edenic.

A large number of property owners, in the Mountain View and mauka sections, see a possibility of establishing homes along the line now that rapid transit is assured. Formerly tourists did not reach the volcanoes until late in the evening and thus lost many of the scenic splendors of the upper drive. Now they leave Hilo at 7:30 a. m. by train and the stages of the Hilo Company land them at the end of their journey just as the echoes of the lurch bell go ringing down the caves of Kilauea.

AT OLAA STATION.

Three large warehouses, two plantations, and one railroad, have been erected at this point. Lumber is on the ground for the Olaa office, a restaurant, and other necessary buildings and in a few weeks quite a village will take the place of bareness and solitude. Those outposts of civilization, churches, schools, hotels and saloons have not yet been considered, but all except the last may be looked for in the early future. The arrival and departure of the trains present an enlivening scene; teams, coaches, and freight wagons from all sections, being on hand to receive and deliver passengers and freight, with the usual contingent of wonder-struck natives, to whom the locomotive is a spell-binder.

MOVING FORESTS.

The moving of the forest woods after cutting was at one time a formidable problem to be met in clearing the upper lands. A recent contract with the Hilo railroad has removed this element of consideration. Contracts have been completed under which the major portion of the immense olia logs will be converted into railroad ties, bridge and heavy timbers and such as are acceptable delivered. It is estimated that over 100,000 ties will be cut from the forest. The logs will either go into the market, but more probably be reserved for mill purposes. At any rate none will be wasted and all now has an added value and will form a large item in plantation assets.

CANE FROM KILOHANA.

Peter Lee, at the Half-Way House, on his tract of thirty acres, is cutting cane for seed purposes, which runs 50% tons to the acre, equal to a capacity of seven tons of sugar. The cane is there in full view, was weighed by Assessor H. J. Lyman and Peter wants to know where in the Islands it can be beat? It must be borne in mind that this cane is only one year old and experts are asking what will it yield when at maturity? Close estimates place the probable output at ten tons and over. The land is surrounded by, and is a portion of the same soil as that of the middle Olaa district, from which like results are considered a foregone conclusion. As fast as cut this cane finds its home on the land of the "Big Plantation."

CONDUCTOR RICHARDSON.

The Hilo Railroad Company has secured as conductor on its line C. W. Richardson. Mr. Richardson, although not an old man, has been railroad long enough to be classed as a veteran. His field of employment was principally on the more westerly lines of the Mainland and he is as full of border reminiscences as he is of the work of his craft. Another important accession to Superintendent Lambert's staff is A. L. Williams, as freight manager. This gentleman was for nearly twenty years with the "Southern Pacific of California." He is never "over" on "shorts" and "bad order" is distress to him.

HAWAII NOTES.

O. T. Shipman, of Mountain View, is making extensive shipments of hides, which transportation rates have become within the reach of others than millionaires.

Hackmen at whose mercy tourists have been, and under whom residents were in a perpetual reign of terror, have joined the anti-railroad calamity howlers. One can ride from Hilo to Olaa now, have something left to lunch on, and also know just when and where his journey ends.

Potatoes and onions are just now commanding fancy prices and beef and mutton are, to many, out of sight.

The sporting element, which seems to have the heart of Hilo just now, comprises some who have a special facility for knowing just where the optimum vine grows. Several of these "dope fiends" have been prospecting Olaa, but kept well off, having received an intimation that the managerial eye was open.

Good, solid night rains; warm, pleasant days. This is the standard here now and has been for weeks.

The Olaa "sawyer" is entitled to commendation anyhow. He is going right along improving his location and expresses an abiding faith in the justice of his Uncle Samuel. He says nothing, but the wood is being sawed.

The baggage and Rodrick Dhu, just leaving, had heavy cargoes for Olaa and the railroad, and the Falls of Clyde, now coming in, will keep the trains moving this way right along.

Several of the Olaa employees have invested in land at Pahoa and are preparing to build homes there in consequence of the railroad extension. They speak highly of the district as a home district, with distinct agricultural resources. The most prominent are Peter McKee, Ed. Roper, F. J. Williams and J. F. Armstrong, all men of family.

A gang of men has been at work on the Puna road, from the volcano junction, out as far as Waihuohoe, and it is now of the boulevard type to that point. Mr. Hamity, makai of Mountain View, on the Canney road, has disposed of his tract of 60 acres, 25 of which are planted, to the Olaa company. It is fine cane land and was specially selected by the seller, who is reputed an expert in such matters. Rogers Brothers have contracts for roof and railroad painting in and around Olaa. Henry Gerlach, the "Blacksmith of Olaa," has been high unto death with pneumonia, but he is now recovering. A drug store is the latest addition to the mercantile interest of Olaa town. DAN D. PENN.

MUSICAL AT EWA.

Pleasant Gathering at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Renton

The manager's residence at Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay gathering on Saturday evening, when Mrs. Renton, the popular hostess, introduced something of an innovation in Ewa social functions in the way of a delightful musical.

The local talent was augmented by some of the best from Honolulu—Miss Cornelia B. Hyde, Miss Carrie Castie, Miss Maud Kinney and others assisting.

Following is the program as rendered:

1. Duet, Piano and Violin.....Miss Castle and Miss Kinney
2. Vocal Solo, "Tell Me,".....W. M. Templeton
3. Piano Solo, (a) Prelude in G, Chopin; (b) "Butterfly,".....Miss Hyde
4. Duet, Piano and Violin.....Mrs. Davis and son
5. Soprano and Alto Duet, "See the Pale Moon," Campana.....Mrs. Renton and Miss Hyde
6. Baritone Solo, "The Bridge,".....Miss Lindsay, Mr. Geo. F. Renton
7. Solo.....Mr. O. Dowda
8. "Eagle Rock,".....Miss Farmer
9. Piano Solo, Selected, Grobe.....Mrs. A. C. McKeever
10. Duet, Piano and Mandolin.....Mrs. and Miss Davis
11. Vocal Solo, Selected, Mr. O'Dowda
12. Solo, (a) "The Rose," Nevins; (b) "The Four-Leaf Clover,".....Miss Hyde
13. Piano Solo, Paderewski's "Minuet".....Miss Castle
14. Piano and Violin Duet.....Misses Castle and Kinney
15. Vocal Solo.....Mr. D. B. Murdoch

The spacious double parlors and reception room were thrown into one for the occasion, and were tastefully decorated with date palms, ferns and sprays of delicate greenery. The entire program was carried out in a most successful manner. Encores were frequent and met graceful response. At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served in the shape of delicious iced cake.

The musical force of Ewa has had valuable acquisitions recently in the family of Dr. Davis, and Mrs. A. C. McKeever, late of Kansas City, and it is hoped this will be the initial number of a series of like pleasant gatherings.

THE BABY'S CHRISTENING.

Daughter of Rev. T. Gomi, of Kula, Baptized With Ceremony.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The christening of the baby daughter of Rev. T. Gomi was celebrated in a festive manner at Ompio, Kula, on the 10th. Anglos, Saxons or Hawaiians in Hawaii do not content themselves with a simple ceremony at the church, but Orientals, be they Christians or pagans, invite their many friends to the function and entertain them after their best manner.

Mr. Gomi being the most prominent Japanese resident of Kula, had many friends to invite, so about 150 people were present at the ceremony and enjoyed the luncheon. Rev. Kihara of Honolulu and Rev. Tuji of Pala officiated.

A Birthday Party.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The second birthday of Dorothy Colville Lindsay was celebrated by a children's party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Pala, on the 8th. The party was given by the children, with American flags and bunting, and the long, low kindergarten tables used for the dainty spread presented a pretty sight decorated with potted plants and with sprays of maiden-hair ferns strewn here and there. The color scheme of the decorations and viands as well was green and white. The children who enjoyed the afternoon were Dorothy Lindsay, Olive Lindsay, Emily Cok, Margaret Lindsay, Myrtle Taylor, Bertram Aiken, Leslie Baldwin, and Holis Hardy.

THEY WANT A PREACHER

One Charm Lacking to Wailuku.

CRY FOR SUNDAY SERVICES

Town's Sleepiness Accentuated by the Empty Pulpit in the Foreign Church.

WAILUKU, Maui, Aug. 11.—The News says: Wailuku has the reputation of being rather a hard little town, and the mud wasps that reign undisputed on the walls and ceilings of the deserted Foreign church are evidence in the case. But for all that, the Wailuku people are very much like other folks, and when on last Sunday night, a stray itinerant wandered into Wailuku and announced that there would be service at the church he was greeted with a congregation which was eminently respectable both in size and quality. And if such a sermon as was preached were guaranteed to the Wailuku people every Sunday night, one charm would be added to the town which it now sadly lacks.

It seems a constant source of surprise to visitors to Wailuku for the first time, especially to those who live in other portions of the Islands, that we have so delightful a climate and so beautiful a site for a town, with so little of life and "go" to us. It is true that Wailuku has been in a state of hibernation for some years, but that time is at an end, and the towns people are now beginning to wake up and make a beautiful little city of Wailuku.

KAHULUI'S UPBUILDING.

It seems a mistake that Kahului is not thrown wide open to the proper classes of mechanics and tradesmen, and that such are not encouraged to come and take long leases of desirable business lots. The theory of the present management at Kahului to build and own and run the town themselves may be a good one, and they seem to be going to work about it with plenty of vim and energy, but would it not make more business for the railroad company, if outsiders were invited to come in and help to build up the town?

ENGLISH ON MAUI.

Although the law require all proceedings in the court to be conducted in the English language, yet as a matter of fact, on the island of Maui, only a very small per cent of those who go or are brought to court can speak or understand English, even as she is spoken on Maui. Interpreters fees will long be a heavy tax, and an unavoidable one. In this connection the circuit court of Maui and the district court of Wailuku should be provided with a good interpreter.

MAUI MINUTES.

Manager Tuthill of Gregg & Co.'s cane-car plant at Kahului is turning out about 25 cars per day, and will complete his contract for 900 cars in about six weeks. Two hundred of the cars have already been completed, of which 50 were shipped to Kihel on Wednesday.

On Tuesday next, the new Tax Appeal Court of the 2nd Judicial Circuit will hold its first session at Lahaina court house, in the matter of the Pioneer Mill Co.'s taxes. This court consists of Judge McKay, president, Charles Copp and Wm. L. Decote.

Wm. King has resigned his position as deputy sheriff at Makawao, and has established himself as a carpenter and wheelwright in Wailuku, in the shop recently occupied by his father, the late J. L. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen of Spreckelsville lost their babe on Sunday last. It was interred at Wailuku Cemetery on Monday afternoon.

The pipe line of the Wailuku & Kahului Water Works is now being extended up Iao Valley to tap the water right purchased from Judge J. W. Kaula.

Capt. L. Ahlborn, manager of Pioneer Plantation, visited the county seat last Monday.

Wailuku is blushing rosy red at the compliments paid to her delightful climate by sizzling denizens of Honolulu now visiting Maui.

Capt. Saffery of the Wailuku police made a couple of neat captures of Japanese liquor sellers at Spreckelsville on last Saturday night.

BIG RECEPTION TO A. N. KEPOIKAI

The Republican Delegate was Welcomed at Wailuku.

WAILUKU, Maui, Aug. 11.—The News says: At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a large gathering of the political and personal friends of the Hon. A. N. Kepoikai met at the Windsor hotel, Wailuku, and accorded him a hearty welcome home from his trip to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia.

This pleasant event was a hastily improvised one, consequently several who wished to participate were unfortunately unable to do so through business engagements. After a neatly worded address of welcome by Mr. James M. Thomas, well calculated to gladden the heart of the guest of honor, an elaborate breakfast was served.

The Judge was then called upon, and responded in a happy strain, first thanking his Republican friends for the cordial welcome tendered to him. He then drifted into an interesting reminiscence account of his journey. He stated that everyone seemed to unite in giving the Hawaiian delegates a good time. He spoke with enthusiasm of his reception at the White House by President McKinley, and sketched many other interesting events of his trip.

After the Judge closed his address, which was received with enthusiastic applause, toasts were proposed and eloquently responded to by Judge McKay, Jas. T. Taylor, W. G. Robinson, James Thomas, J. M. Kaneakua, J. N. K. Keola and Judge S. E. Kalkau of Wailuke.

Three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for President McKinley and the success of the Republican party closed this most enjoyable affair.

DR. STUBBS LEAVES FRIDAY.

The Eminent Agriculturist Goes to Washington.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs expects to conclude his work in the Islands this week and will probably sail for the States on the Alameda on Friday. This evening the Planters' Association will entertain Dr. Stubbs at the home of F. A. Schaefer and tomorrow he will go to the country place of Paul Isenberg at Wailuke accompanied by Prof. Koebeler, the entomologist.

Dr. Stubbs has spent a busy fortnight in the Islands and he hopes to finish his work here so that he may render a complete report to the authorities at Washington. In reference to the establishment of an experimental station here. While Dr. Stubbs has not visited any of the other Islands he has completely covered the Island of Oahu very carefully, having visited all of the important plantations with some of the agricultural experts of the city.

On Saturday Dr. Stubbs visited the fish market, the poi works and later accompanied by Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, he visited S. M. Damon's beautiful place at Moanalua. Yesterday Dr. Stubbs received callers at the Hawaiian hotel.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke and three children are at Hailu, Maui. They will soon go to Glinda House.



Chills

Ever become chilled through and through? The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole troubles settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough. There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on. Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

WAILUKU CONCERT A GREAT SUCCESS

Over Two Hundred Dollars Raised For the Church.

The concert given Saturday at Wailuku for the Wailuku church was a huge success. The program was splendidly arranged, both English and Hawaiian vocal selections being rendered. Every number was encored and the evening's entertainment passed off enthusiastically. Over one hundred persons from Honolulu attended and altogether there were nearly 500 people present. The hall in which the concert was given was crowded to its utmost.

A large party came over from Laie and Wailuku was widely represented. Col. Curtis Iauka and daughter, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, the Haleiwa and Kaal glee clubs and the other principals received ovations at each appearance. The amount realized from sales of tickets was \$191.65. A Hawaiian lady donated \$55 in addition, swelling the receipts to a grand total of \$246.65. The following is the program:

Part I.

- Piano Solo—March—"On to the Battle".....Lorna Iauka
- Song and Chorus—"Kilakila".....Haleiwa Glee Club
- Trios—"Evening".....Misses Desha, Aholo and Robinson
- Solo—"Open Thy Lattice".....Wm. Cuelho
- Instrumental Selection.....Ernest Kaai's Orchestra
- Song—"Flight of Ages".....Annis Montague Turner
- Duet—"Pua Gadina".....Lorna and Col. Iauka
- Song and Chorus—"Lipolipo ka Wai o Punaluu".....S. Kekaula
- Song—"Alice, Where Art Thou".....Miss Desha

Part II.

- Instrumental Selection.....Ernest Kaai's Orchestra
- Chorus—"Kulukulu".....Mill Glee Club
- Song—"The Song That Touched My Heart".....Miss Poepee
- Quartet—"The Garden of Sleep".....Annis Montague Turner
- Ballad—"Then You'll Remember Me".....Col. Iauka
- Song and Chorus—"I ka Hooumau a Hooumau-ma'u".....Sam Kekaula
- Medley—"Hawaiian Airs".....W. J. Coelho and Haw's Choral Society
- Hawaiian Anthem—"Hawaii Ponoi"

NEW YACHT MADE HERE

"Prince" David's Vi-ke A Beauty.

TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

Builder Walker Will Aim at Creation of an Island Type of Boat.

Charles D. Walker, the well-known local boat-builder, is constructing for "Prince" David a yacht which, if appearances go for anything, will when completed create a big sensation in local yachting circles.

"Prince" David is nothing if not a sportsman, and it is his creed in matters of sport to patronize home industry as much as possible. He possesses today perhaps the finest stable of race horses in the Islands and he has recently imported, at great expense, some valuable stallions, in order that he may in the course of a few years, be represented at the local race meetings by horses which are in every respect Hawaiian bred. This is the Prince's sportsmanlike ambition.

In yachting matters "Prince" David takes a similar stand; he wants to win races but he would rather win them with a craft designed and constructed in Hawaii. This is the "Prince's" opinion, is the summum bonum of sport. He says that any yachtsman with a big enough bank-roll can send abroad and obtain a boat with which he can sweep the local racing board, but that such a method of procedure rather discourages than encourages local enterprises, and puts a damper, besides, on the ambitions of local yachtsmen.

Bearing in mind these points, "Prince" David has placed the order for his new boat with a local firm, who in the past have had but little opportunity to show what they can do in the matter of constructing a craft that shall win races against all competitors.

The name of this newest addition to the racing fleet will be the Vi-ke. Construction on her was commenced three months ago and it is expected that she will be ready for launching in a couple of weeks.

The Vi-ke is a new type of boat of original design and will combine cruising qualities with the ability to go fast. In her, her owner thinks, he has solved the problem of an ideal boat for Hawaiian waters. According to the present system of rating, she will be classed as a third-class craft.

The following are the dimensions of the Vi-ke: Length over all, 22 feet 3 inches; beam, 9 feet; draught, 4 feet 8 inches; with an 1 1/2 water-line, 13 feet 9 inches. She will carry in mainmast and jib 475 square feet of canvas. Her ballast will be partly live.

An keel is attached with a bulkhead at the bottom weighing 350 pounds. The boat is so constructed that a centerboard can be fitted to her if desired.

The keel, stem, stern posts and frame are of American white oak; the planking of spruce, decks of white pine, comings of ash and trimmings of Spanish cedar and teak.

She is copper fastened throughout. Her cockpit is seated for nine persons and is fitted with concave seats such as are used in railroad carriages.

There is sleeping accommodation in the cabin for two persons, the bunks being 6 feet 6 inches long by 32 inches wide. Among other modern conveniences which go so far towards making a cruising cruise the name of pleasure is included a refrigerator and water tank. There is also ample locker room for stowing away the hundred and one articles incidental to an enjoyable sea trip.

Many of the metal fittings are inventions of Mr. Charles D. Walker, and are new to these waters. The chain plate and seat for the back stays is combined in one piece. The jib hanks can be hooked or unhooked under the jib stay by a turn of the wrist, which arrangement is a great saving of time and trouble over the system at present in vogue, whereby the jib hank has to be lashed to the sail.

The mast is a cedar spar and the gaff and boom are of spruce.

The decks are composed of narrow strips of pine steam bent and parallel with the sides of the boat. The fastenings throughout are brass screws with heads countersunk and plugged, making a smooth finish.

Her bow will be artistically carved and finished with gold leaf, as well as the name on her stern, making an exceedingly handsome effect.

All her blocks are of patent sheaves; her rope is an extra fine quality of Manila hemp.

The Vi-ke will be painted white, and her bottom copper painted. The decks will be finished in oil and all the hard woods used in her construction will be finished in varnish. The cabin and cockpit will be finished in varnish and the metal work throughout will be of polished brass.

The Vi-ke is an improved edition of the Leona and her designer and constructor says that when completed she will be as good a boat as money can buy.

For the sake of the good sportsman who owns her local yachtsmen without a single exception, will be delighted if the Vi-ke comes up to the best sanguine expectation of her builders.

DIRECTOR VISIT WAILUKU.

The Mill Will Begin to Grind This Week.

Grinding will begin this week at the new mill at Wailuku plantation. On Saturday the directors of the plantation under the patronage of Manager Macdonald paid a visit to the property, going down the road in a special car. They made a close inspection of the whole plantation and went through the mill. It was turned over for their benefit and they were all much pleased with it.

The delay in the completion of the mill was due to the late arrival of some of the machinery. It is thought that the cane may have deteriorated during the period while it was standing awaiting the mill, but that will not be known until the mill begins to grind.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH



A RIOT AT PAPAALO A

Head Luna Shore Badly Hurt.

ATTACKED BY JAPANESE

Tried to Drive Out Strikers and is Jumped on by a Murderous Mob.

HILO, Hawaii, August 11.—The Hilo papers have the following: A serious riot at Papaaloa on Tuesday of this week resulted in a narrow escape of the head luna, Mr. Harry Shore, and one of the under lunas, from a mob of about forty infuriated Japanese, who refused either to go to work or get out of their camp, when they were given the choice by the overseer. The latter then called upon the under luna, and they started in to clean the strikers out of the camps; but while they were going from camp to camp the Japanese were collecting their forces, and as they entered one of the last camps the Japs came at them in an angry mob. They cornered Mr. Shore and his assistant and commenced to assault them with hoe handles, hoes, and any weapon they could lay their hands upon.

The two white men fought desperately, and after a very hot struggle they got away; the luna without a scratch, but Mr. Shore badly cut on the head and back. He received in fact three cuts upon the head, one being very serious. Sheriff Swain was telephoned for, and on his arrival at Papaaloa swore in a few natives and whites as special police and advanced to the camp. In the meantime the under luna had made for home and gotten a rifle. The doctor had also arrived and having fixed up Shore's wounds had gone to the camp to see if any Japs were in need of medical aid. The luna not knowing of this, or of the approach of Deputy Sheriff Swain, fired his rifle outside the house where the Japs were, at which most of them fled for their lives, dashing through the doors and windows and making for the cane. The doctor took refuge under a bed.

Thus, unfortunately, a considerable number of the rioters escaped, though Mr. Swain and his force were just about this time and succeeded in capturing twenty-one, who were promptly judged and held for trial, to take place as soon as Overseer Shore should be well enough to appear in court.

SWINE IN HILO.

The Tribune has been informed on what seems good authority that the Board of Health regulations relative to the keeping of swine within the city limits is a dead letter for the most part, and that the animal which made Chicago famous is tenderly received in the tidbits of the swill barrel and allowed to breed microbes under the very shadow of the halls of justice and even in the backyards of officials themselves. While the police are raiding "wild pigs" they might also take a little time to raid those that are not blind, and if they happen to find them on their own premises, so much the better.

A RANCH OF THEIR OWN.

J. R. Wilson will make a trip to the Coast in the near future, probably leaving about the first of next month with Mr. Rooker. These gentlemen go for the purpose of purchasing and stocking a big ranch and will henceforth raise their own stock for export to Hawaii and elsewhere instead of buying and dividing profits with the rancher. This course has also been decided upon in view of the rapid decrease in quantity of live stock available and the rapidly rising prices.

HILO PERSONALS.

The Santiago sailed on Thursday morning for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar and the following passengers: Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, Misses Loebenstein, G. M. Pomeroy and son, E. B. Shaw, Henry Pomeroy, L. D. Canard, H. J. McCannan, R. R. Beggs, W. Caughy. The Foreign School is undergoing extensive repairs to be ready for the opening of the fall term. Mr. McCluskey, the principal, declares there will be no more ophthalmic troubles, as the system of lighting is being completely renovated according to most approved authorities.

Oscar T. Sewall and Captain W. G. Burnham are in Hilo with a view to investigating the harbor and ascertaining the requirements necessary for making Hilo a port of call for the New York steamers.

There was a swell dance at Paauhau plantation boarding-house last Saturday night at which about fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. The wives and sisters of the employees were the hostesses and the evening was delightfully spent. The Supreme Court filed a decision in the case of Bohmberg vs. Zimmerman of Hawaii, bill to cancel a deed, reversing the decision of the District Judge of that island and referring the matter back to Judge Little with instructions to present a decree in accordance with the cross-bill and such other action as he may deem proper.

Honolulu needn't think it can hog even all the warm weather. Hilo has a bit of her own, when a thermometer on Waiannu street registers 81 degrees at 6 p. m.

Mr. Brown, chief engineer of the Hilo railroad, returned by the Martha Davis from a business trip to the Coast.

P. M. Wakefield is at present residing in Papaaloa, looking after the interests of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company.

Mrs. C. A. Galbraith has just received the sad news of the death of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Portwood of Terrell, Texas.

Two of the normal instructors have already been appointed. They are S. K. Kinnel and Chas. Baldwin, both of Maui. One of the other two will be from Hawaii. The instructors will complete one course of their respective islands and will then interchange.

It is expected that when Superintendent McCandless comes up to Hilo he will remove Howell's bridge across the Waiannu and put a trestle in its place; the present structure is altogether too narrow.

Fine Not Remitted.

The Treasury Department has rendered a decision upholding the action of Collector of the Port Customs in fining the steamship Coptic \$500.00 for landing H. P. Baldwin at Honolulu. The fine was under the law against foreign vessels during a coast-

ing trade in the United States and after fining the vessel Mr. Stackable laid the matter before the authorities at Washington. Yesterday he received a communication from the Treasury Department stating that the fine would not be remitted, as had been hoped by those who had to pay it.

Trouble on the Yang Tse.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—We are informed that H. E. Chang Chintung states that he doubts if he can restrain his troops another ten days. The breach blocks have been taken out of the guns at Wu-Chang, which command Hankow, and thrown into the river. Reinforcements of guns, as well as 3,000 troops have been sent to the forts at Kiangyin. Grave fears are entertained that attempts will be made in a few days' time to lay down torpedoes in the Yangtze.

NORMA ASHORE.

Again the Little Hoodoo is Heard From.

The little island schooner Norma, true to her hoodoo reputation, is reported on the reef at Koolau on the other side of this island. Early yesterday morning she went ashore and the fact was shortly afterwards announced by telephone. Waterfronters looked wise and said it was about time she was on a reef again, or lost or swallowed by a whale, or something. Of course, she will get off, at least that is what the old salts say. Efforts are now being made to get her in deep water and she may be soon looked for, pumping her way into Honolulu harbor. The Norma left here on Friday—hoodoo generally sail on Friday—with a cargo for the other side of the island. It may of course prove to be her last voyage, but her admirers say not.

BUSY DAYS AT LAHAINA

Pioneer Plantation's Activities.

MORE TRACK TO BE LAID

Paia Will Have Ten Miles of Road to Fields at Kailua—New Depot Building.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—Pioneer plantation is about to have laid twenty miles more of railroad track, running from Lahaina near the sea to Kaaanapali, thence mauka and back to Lahaina. The line of course will have quite a number of branches and will be used to convey sugar cane to the mill. The survey of the road has already been made and about one mile has been properly staked off. Messrs. Hugh Howell and John Wilson have the contract to build the railroad.

Mr. Howell arrived on the 4th in Lahaina to superintend the work. Wilson is of the firm of Whitehouse and Wilson, and Howell has been employed as government surveyor at Hana. The Pioneer plantation is a very large sugar estate and is constantly increasing its cultivated area. Manager Barkhausen is now planting the land half way to Olowalu, from the sea to about 250 feet elevation.

It is stated that the intention is to plant close up to the Olowalu boundary and also to put under cultivation that very dry and seemingly most barren stretch of country now unplanted between Lahaina and Olowalu. When all this shall be accomplished, the adjective immense can be most fittingly applied to the territory of Pioneer plantation.

The case of Maunaloa, Lanai, and of the American Sugar Company, Molokai, is to be ground at Lahaina. Next week Paia plantation will begin the erection of a new office. The building will stand on the site of the present office structure and will include a new store room, a spacious office, and the manager's private office. The store, the post office and the plantation company's office will all front the street and will have a veranda. The store will be adjacent to and will run parallel with the old store building which has grown too small for the amount of business transacted.

By the first of Paia plantation will have a railroad engine and will lay ten miles of track to their fields at Kailua in Makawao mauka of the Spreckelsville lands. Kahului Railroad Company will put up a temporary depot at Paia on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire. This building will be used to store the present sugar-crop. After this crop is taken off a permanent depot will be constructed near the Paia mill and the road extended to Hamakua. To make the proposed change of depots and tracks now would involve too much labor and expense.

Tonight at Paia Hall a concert will be given in aid of Paia native church. The following persons will take part: Misses Rosina Shaw, Kamakaheha Kalama, Lilian Phil, Alice K. Kikipe, Margaret R. Nape and Samuel Kamakahi, the leader of the old Hawaiian band.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

News comes from Lynn, Mass., that one of the prominent shoe manufacturers of that city, Henry Hill, is on his way to Honolulu, for the purpose of looking up plans for a large shoe factory in the islands.

THE BAR ON THE BENCH

Lawyers Address Judge Humphreys.

FRICITION BETWEEN THEM

Attorneys Voice Their Feelings as to Arrangement of the Calendar.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It was evident from a little incident which occurred in the Circuit Court yesterday that the bar and the bench of the city are not on an excellent terms as might have been expected considering that the new judge took his seat but a few short weeks ago. Judge Humphreys had just concluded a long oral decision in which he declined to re-instate certain cases on the court calendar and had taken up the matter of the jury cases.

W. O. Smith started the ball by saying that he desired to see good feeling between the bar and the bench of Hawaii. He thought that the members of the bar were not to blame for the crowded condition of the calendar, for there had been many causes for the delay in litigation. There had been periods when there had been many changes in the bench and again there were single cases had occupied almost the entire term while of late the plague visitation had interfered with the disposition of cases that had been pending, owing to the quarantining of the city.

George Davis agreed with the court that the court calendar was much congested and said that in the past there had been much partiality in assigning cases before their regular place on the calendar.

S. M. Ballou then asked for a ruling on the question of whether when one member of a firm of attorneys was occupied in one court room and a case came up in another court, that case would be dismissed for non-appearance of the attorney. He asked also if when an attorney was engaged in the trial of a case in one court and another case came up in which the same firm was engaged and of which the attorney mentioned had particular knowledge, that case might not be postponed until the member of the firm who had prepared it could give it his attention.

Judge Humphreys said that law firms should not take more cases than they were able to handle or should engage additional help. He could not accept such excuses for failure to attend.

Thereat W. A. Kinney arose and announced that while heretofore, by arrangement between the court and counsel, it had been the custom of the courts to have cases assigned to the assistant judge so as to expedite business he should hereafter contest the right of the presiding judge to assign any case for the consideration of the assistant that should be properly before the presiding judge.

"It was formerly a matter of mutual accommodation between the court and counsel," Mr. Kinney continued, "but that was when the relations between the members of the bar and the bench were different from what they are today in Hawaii. It was made a matter of custom, so that business might be dispatched, but now in view of the ruling of the court I shall have to insist upon having all cases properly before your honor tried by him instead of the assistant judge."

"It was intended, Mr. Kinney," said Judge Humphreys, "when the court made the ruling referred to that it should apply to jury-waived cases only, and an exception may be made I think in favor of the jury cases."

The calling of the calendar went on and presently the numerous insurance cases, arising out of the Chinatown fires were reached and Judge Humphreys was about to divide them between Judge Silliman and himself when L. A. Thurston arose to protest. "I represent a partnership," he said, "and as some of these cases are to be tried with a jury and some without I shall have to ask that they all be assigned to the presiding judge, in view of the ruling of the court in this matter."

Judge Humphreys said that circumstances altered cases and he thought that an assignment of the cases could be made that would be satisfactory to all parties.

In ruling on the matter of the re-instatement of the Koolau cases Judge Humphreys spoke at much length on the congested state of the court calendar. A great many of these cases, he said, had been on the calendar for several years. Most of them, or a great many of them were wherein the defendant had appealed from the decision of the District Court, trusting so to delay that they might avoid payment. Some of them were six years old, and one of a small amount was begun in 1891. He did not wish the courts of Hawaii to become a place where delay might defeat justice. He overruled the motion for the re-instatement of the cases.

The calling of the calendar was then resumed and a large number of cases were disposed of, relieving the calendar of upwards of sixty cases with which it was numbered.

DECKY-LACK CASE DECIDED.

Judge Humphreys yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Charles B. Decky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack giving judgment for \$10 and costs.

"On the 7th of August," Judge Humphreys says, "this court dismissed this case under a misapprehension of facts. The order of dismissal had not been entered upon the minutes, had not been signed by the judge and still remained,

as it is called at common law, in 'the breast of the judge,' and it was perfectly proper for him to reinstate the case."

The case was one for damages for injuries to the plaintiff's property and judgment was given for the full amount. J. A. Magoon represented the plaintiff and George A. Davis the defendant.

BECOME CITIZENS.

Judge Estee held a brief session of the Federal Courts yesterday at which he granted naturalization papers to several applicants. They were: Alexander F. Linder of Norway, Joe Latchelder of England, H. Bergersen of Norway, George E. Thompson of England and Wm. C. Roe of England.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Estate of C. H. Norton, will probated. W. E. Burnett appointed administrator with the will annexed.

Estate of C. F. Wall, final account of administrator referred to W. E. Thompson as master.

Estate of Kealakai, accounts of administrator approved.

Estate of Dowsett minors, accounts of administrator referred to P. D. Kellett as master.

Estate of I. Fisher, accounts of administrator approved.

COURT ORDERS.

H. R. Hitchcock vs. M. Andrade, discontinued.

Olds vs. Magoon, settled.

Kam Pung vs. Kam Hoy, to be tried in vacation.

Julia Opunui vs. L. K. Fualdi, dismissed.

Burgess vs. Kolomoku, appeal withdrawn.

J. A. Paty vs. Oahu Railway Company, to be tried in vacation.

Kapiolani Estate cases, put over to next term.

DR. STUBBS'S MISSION.

What Department of Agriculture Says Officially of It.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the act making appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture for the present fiscal year Congress provided for the inauguration of experiment stations in the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico. In accordance with this provision, the Department has taken preliminary steps to determine the best plan of operation in each case and the subjects which are in most need of immediate attention. The work has been placed in charge of the Office of Experiment Stations, and the following information in relation to the action taken by that office is from Experiment Station Record, Vol. XII, No. 1, soon to be issued.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Stations, will make the preliminary survey of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. He sailed for Hawaii about the middle of July and will spend the month of August in the islands. The conditions there differ from those of Porto Rico, as a station for experiments in sugar production has been maintained by private beneficence for a number of years. The lines in which investigation is most needed, the possibility of greater diversification of agriculture, the expense of the work, and the means of disseminating information will be carefully inquired into. This will probably prove a suitable field for investigations on the use and economy of water in irrigation, since, according to reliable reports, in no other place is so much money expended for pumping water for irrigation. Some pumps are said to be raising 30,000 gallons of water per day from a depth of 500 feet, and the expense of irrigating in some cases reaches as high as \$125 per acre annually.

DUNREGGAN ATTACHED.

Spreckel's Tugboat Company Want Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday afternoon the British bark Dunreggan was attached for \$20,000 by the Spreckels Tugboat Company, that being the figure set as compensation for the saving of the bark from destruction on the Diamond Head reef. A notice to this effect is posted on the Dunreggan's mainmast, and that vessel cannot unload without permission of the bidders. It is likely that the bark will move to the quarantine wharf today, where she will be allowed to discharge. The Young Brothers now have a gasoline pumping plant aboard, and are keeping her pretty dry.

PLAGUE AT OSAKA.

Fifty Cases and Epidemic Narrowly Averted.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—Since the reappearance of the plague at Osaka on the 8th of April last, fifty cases have been reported, and at one time it threatened to assume epidemic proportions. The disease is now considered to have disappeared altogether, no fresh case having been reported since the 1st inst. According to Osaka Asahi, most of the dead rats, which were daily collected from the rat boxes in the city between April and May last, were found to contain plague bacilli, and it was feared that the plague was already rampant through the whole city. The dead rats collected from the boxes of late average about 1,200 daily, but none of them, it is stated, were found to contain the bacilli.

Child Killed at Waiuku.

At Waiuku, on Friday, the 5:30 passenger train struck a Chinese woman who was walking along the side of the track carrying her baby on her back and the child was killed. The woman was carrying two pails of water on a stick over her shoulder, and as the train approached whistling and ringing the bell the woman paid no attention and one of the cars struck the pail, knocking the woman down violently. The train was stopped immediately and the trainmen ran back and picked the woman up. She was not badly hurt but the child's skull was fractured and it lived but a short time.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

C. J. Campbell has gone to Kauai for the purpose of canvassing it in the interests of the Democratic party.

MAKAWAO LITTERATURE.

The August Meeting was Held at the Baldwin Residence.

(Special Correspondence.)
WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The August meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua on the evening of the 9th. Showery weather made the attendance somewhat smaller than is customary. The following program elicited much interest and applause:

1. Selections on the gramophone.
2. Piano Solo, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.
3. Farce, "Uncle's Will": The characters of the drama were—Florence Marigold, Miss Eva Smith; Charles Cashmore, Mr. W. O. Alken; Mr. Barker, Mr. W. S. Nichol.

The little play was exceedingly well rendered and heartily enjoyed by the audience.

Last evening, the 10th, the Makawao Debating Club discussed the following subject in the Pala church parlors: "Resolved, That the President and Senate of the United States ought to be elected by popular vote." Mr. D. C. Lindsay and Dr. W. F. McConkey, in the affirmative, won by argument over Messrs. R. F. Ergle and W. O. Alken. In the negative, the next subject for debate is, "Resolved, That William McKinley should be chosen the next President of the United States." Weather—Showery.

POLO AT PAIA.

Von Tempky's Team Wins From Frank Baldwin's Aggregation.

(Special Correspondence.)
WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—An exciting game of polo was played on Saturday afternoon, the 4th, at the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. Von Tempky's side won after four three plays of 10 minutes each with five-minute intervals for changing players. During the first two innings neither side scored. It was a hooking match near the center of the field. The look plays regarded the ball and made the playing "slow." During the third inning Von Tempky's players made two touch-downs, which made the score 2 to 0. During the fourth play Frank Baldwin's side made a touch down and the final score stood 2 to 1 against Baldwin's team.

The following were the players: L. von Tempky, captain; D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Alken, D. T. Fleming, Henry Damon; P. F. Baldwin, captain; S. E. Kaimama, W. D. Baldwin, Fred C. Baldwin and Frank Alexander. The presence of a number of the fair sex as spectators spurred the players to their best efforts.

Paris Exposition Awards.

The fine showing of American manufactures at the Paris Exposition this year is likely to win a number of awards from the international juries selected to pass upon the exhibits. According to section 83 of the general regulations governing the Exposition, the French Government will grant the following awards: 1st, The Grand Prix, sometimes called the Diploma of Honor, which is granted for exceptional merit only; 2nd, Gold Medal; 3rd, Silver Medal; 4th, Bronze Medal; 5th, Honorable Mention.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

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has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant's nervous system was exhausted, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system while exhausted. In the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbes, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

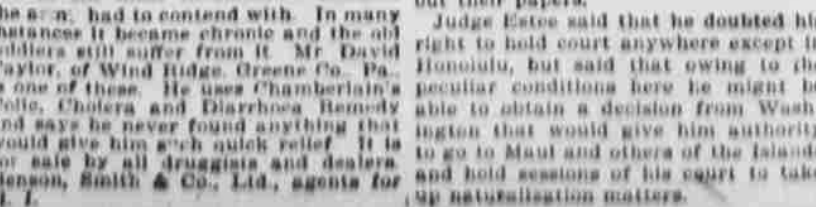
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, is blown in the glass of every bottle of Chlorodyne.

Sole Manufacturer: J. T. DAVENPORT, 83 Great Russell St., London,

FUSAN, Japan, July 26.—We have been visited for some days past by dense fogs and heavy rains, which so far have resulted in two disasters at sea. On the 15th inst., as the S. S. Genkai-maru was nearing Fusan—between Misamis and Fusan—she grazed the side of a Russian transport, which had on board at least a thousand soldiers with a great quantity



J. W. AVEDIAN Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Judge Esteo said that he doubted his right to hold court anywhere except Honolulu, but said that owing to the peculiar conditions here he might be able to obtain a decision from Washington that would give him authority to go to Maui and others of the islands and hold sessions of his court to take up naturalization matters.

CLARKE'S B B PILLS are warranted to cure Constipation, Pains in the back, and all other ailments arising from Mercury. Resists and expels all poisons. In boxes of 50 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicines Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The London and Midland Dispensing Agents, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

